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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, April 2, 1796. Number 500

The Beneficial HORSE,

PRODUCER.

WILL be kept by the subscriber, to cover Mares this season on the farm of Cap. David M'Nair, on the Ninemile run, Pitt township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, from the first of April to the first of July, for Three Dollars and one bushel of Oats the Season, the Oats to be brought with the Mare—Or One Dollar and an Half the Leap, in cash or country produce at market price, delivered at the above farm on or before the first day of November next.

PRODUCER is a dark bay, rising five years old, fifteen and half hands high—Out of the noted full bred Horse Morick Ball, and a Sepus Mare, he is neat and strong made, calculated for saddle or gears, it is supposed by good judges that his appearance and performance, will give general satisfaction, to all that may chose to send their Mares to him.

DAVID KERR.

March 24th 1796.

THE NOTED HORSE

SNAP

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's Tanyard opposite Pittsburgh, at the low rate of three dollars and one bushel of oats for the season—the oats to be brought with the mares at the first coming—cash or produce at the market price will be taken in payment on or before the first day of November next.

SNAP is sixteen hands high, a beautiful dark brown, and is seven eighths blooded—no mention need be made of his make and figure as they will evidently recommend him.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

March 26, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Allegheny county, St. Clair township, on the night of the 17th inst. a dark bay Mare, heavy with colt, 14 or 15 hands high, 10 years old, a natural pacer, and a Horse, much the same colour, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, paces all; also about 80 weight of sugar, 30 ditto soap, 80 ditto beef, one black quilted petticoat with red lining, and sundry other articles. The thief, HUGH GRANT, is son-in-law to the subscriber. He left his wife and two children, and took off my youngest daughter with him.

Said Grant is of a dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, short black hair, dark brown eyes, well made; the girl is of small stature, grey eyes, and dark brown hair. He also took with him a deed of conveyance for land which he got with his wife—I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said deed. Whoever takes up and secures said Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the property stolen recovered, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part.

ALEXANDER BARR.

March 24, 1796.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans Court of Allegheny County, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Friday the 15th day of April next, FIFTY ACRES OF LAND—situate in Pitt township, on the east side of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the nine mile run—it being part of the real estate of George M'Cully deceased. The sale to begin on the premises at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given by Ann M'Cully Administratrix or Nathaniel Irish Administrator.

By the Court.

JAMES BRISON, *Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1796.

THE above fifty acres being advantageously and beautifully situated for a town, it having a front on the Monongahela half a mile, the new state road from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh running through it, it being also the first place where the road strikes the bank of the river, and there being several Grist & Saw Mills within two miles of it, with the advantage of it being a suitable place for Boat Yards, and for traders and others to take Boats to descend the Ohio, renders it so suitable for a town that the Administrators have thought fit to lay it out in a town with out lots, to be sold at public sale on the day appointed by the Honourable Court as above. A plan of the town and terms of sale will be shewn on the premises the day of sale, and an indisputable title will be given.

ANN M'CULLY, *Administratrix.*
NATHANIEL IRISH, *Administrator.*

ALL *persons having unsettled accounts or contracts with* ELLIOT & WILLIAMS *are requested to file their accounts with their agent* JAMES TAILOR, *at Pittsburgh, in order that the said accounts may be examined and compared with the books of the said Elliot and Williams; which being done, further notice will be published at what time attendance can be given at Pittsburgh to adjust and settle all accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons who have any demands against the estate of* SAMUEL JORDON, *deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested before the first day of April next, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off the same on or before the first day of March next, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, February 18, 1796.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave a judgment note for the sum of eleven pounds, to a certain Hugh Hall, wheelwright, dated the 23d of December 1795, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it having never received value for it.*

JOHN M'COY.

March 22, 1796.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 9th instant, a servant Boy named William Walkin, about 15 years of age, of a fair complexion, short hair, had on and took with him two coats, one long the other short, short jacket and overalls of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two shirts one new the other somewhat worn, good shoes, two pair of stockings, two hats, one new the other old, one new pocket Bible, and one ditto Inkstand. He got his elbow hurt when at school so that he cannot lift his arm to his head without pain. Whoever takes up said servant boy and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges.

ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11, 1796.

YOUNG DIAMOND,

WILL cover Mares this season at the place where Peter Rohletter formerly lived, near Braddock's Field, at the low rate of twenty shillings and one bushel of oats; the oats to be brought with the mare. The season begins the first of April, and ends the last of June.

Young Diamond is a bright bay, 3 years old this spring, and 16 hands high. Due attendance will be given, by

BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.

March 23, 1796.

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Lisbon, Port, and Teneriffe wines,*
Brandy, Spirit,
Hyson and Bohea Teas, Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Nankeens, Linens, Shoes,
Powder, Shot, Bar Lead,
Tin in Boxes, Hardware,
Bar Iron, Steel, Castings,
Glass and Painters Colours,
To be disposed of for Cash by WHOELSALE and RETAIL at the Stores of the Subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Who has lately Imported an Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and SURGEON's INSTRUMENTS,
which will be Sold by the Package on reasonable Terms.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

March 22, 1796.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

AN ACT

For allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States and to certain officers of both Houses.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* That at every session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, from and after the third day of March in the present year, each Senator shall be entitled to receive six dollars for each day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any such session or meeting, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance: *Provided always*, that no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at each session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive six dollars for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives; and shall be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress: And in case any Representative shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid: And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a Representative, six dollars for every day he shall attend the House: *Provided always*, that no Representative shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of six dollars per day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking a seat in another.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each chaplain of Congress at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, during the session of Congress; to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, each, to commence from the time of their respective appointments; and also a further allowance of two dollars per day to each, during the session of that branch for which he officiates. And the said Secretary and Clerk shall be allowed (when the President of the Senate, or Speaker shall deem it necessary) to employ one principal Clerk, who shall be paid three dollars per day, and two engrossing Clerks, who shall be paid two dollars per day, each, during the session, with the like compensations to such Clerks, respectively, while they shall be necessarily employed in the recess.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to the Serjeant-at-arms, the sum of four dollars per day, during every session of Congress, and while employed on the business of the House.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members and officers of the Senate, shall be certified by the President; and that which shall be due to the members and officers of the House of Representatives, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public treasury.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—March the Tenth, 1796.

G. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN a committee of the whole on the motion calling for papers from the President relative to the Treaty with Great-Britain,

Mr. Samuel Lyman said he rose to make a few observations. He was against the resolution now on the table, as laying a doctrine, in his opinion not only inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution but also inconsistent with the laws of nature. In debating the merits of this resolution an exceedingly important abstract Constitutional question had arisen, viz. *Had the House had a right, to exercise their legislative discretion and judgment, relative to carrying a Treaty into effect.* In order to answer this question, he would raise two premises—1st, by the Constitution, the legislative powers of that House, in co-operation with the other branches of the legislature, extended to all objects within the reach of their sovereignty, excepting the reservations to the distinct sovereignties of the several states which compose the union; but, beyond these boundaries their powers could not extend. 2ondly, there is by the Constitution, attached to the legislature, a subordinate kind of power, of a limited and ministerial, or executive nature. At present it did not occur to him that this subordinate power was to be exercised in its simplicity, excepting in two instances, viz. 1st. for calling a Convention under certain circumstances to amend the Constitution; and 2ndly, for carrying into effect, Treaties which are constitutionally made; for these two purposes, the people who are the source of power, had first invested that House of all legislative authority, and made them only the executors of their will. He therefore, upon these premises, he answered, if a Treaty was unconstitutional, they had an undoubted right to exercise a legislative discretion and judgment, relative to carrying it into operation, for they were placed there as the guardians of the rights of their fellow citizens, and for that purpose were sworn to support the Constitution; but if the Treaty was constitutional, they had not a right to exercise that discretion; for without their intervention, it becomes the supreme law of the land, and virtually repeals all laws which are repugnant to it, and in that case the House is bound to carry it into complete execution, for, by the Constitution, the power of making Treaties, is vested solely and exclusively in the executive department. In the former case, they have a right to exercise a deliberative or legislative power. So that here, said he, lies the true distinction, and it arises from the nature and principles of the Constitution. Gentlemen would do well to collect Miller and Delome upon the British Constitution when they form a comparison of their Constitution, with the Constitution of England, and to advert to one important circumstance, which is the source of a considerable dissimilarity, especially as relative to the power of making Treaties; the Constitution of this country, is written, and the powers of the several departments of government, are clearly and accurately defined, but the Constitution of England; is made up of customs and precedents, the influence of which, has been alternately augmenting and decreasing from time immemorial, owing to a perpetual conflict, between the Sovereign and the House of Commons; the government being in its origin, an absolute monarchy and founded upon conquest; but the spirit of that great nation, by the subtility and address of their House of Commons, who have been watchful of favourable junctures, have as it were surreptitiously deprived their Sovereign of many of his royal prerogatives. This check upon his treaty-making power was, among others, an important atchievement. In this country, they had only a right to exercise a deliberative or legislative power, relative to Treaties which are unconstitutional; but they could only exercise a ministerial or executive power, relative to Treaties which are constitutional; and in forming an opinion, relative to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a Treaty, all they want were the Treaty and the Constitution, and then, by comparing the two instruments together, and upon that comparison alone form their judgment. *From which premises*

nclusively follows, that as they have no oc-
n, so they have no right to call on the Su-
e Executive for the papers in queſtion. This
trine, he thought neceſſarily reſulted not
from the principles of their Conſtitution,
alſo from an important principle of the
of nations; for all nations, between
m there are exiſting Treaties, have a kind
roperty lodged in the ſecret cabinet of
other, and no nation can, conſiſtently
good faith, publiſh to the world, the ſe-
negociations which led to forming either
hoſe Treaties; to prove this principle a
rrence may be had to Paley's Philoſo-
, and Vattel's Law of Nations. This
ciple of the law of nations is predicated
n an important principle of the law of
ure. Here then is no neceſſity of recurring
written authority, for every ſentiment of
r nature enforced conviction: and of
ſequence it is clothed with all the ſolemni-
of moral obligation.

This principle of the law of nature, is no
than the law of ſelf preſervation, as re-
ve to themſelves, their nation, and all
er nations; for what would be the con-
uence if the reverſe of this doctrine was
bliſhed as the law of nations? the con-
uence would be pernicious and deſtruc-
e, among the nations; it would be the
rce of jealouſies, of Carthagenian faith, of
r and bloodſhed.

He had not the leaſt doubt ot the conſtitu-
nality of a Treaty, when the ſtipulations
it, were of ſuch a nature, as not to reſpect
jects of legiſlation, but only objects which
beyond the bounds of their ſovereignty;
, beyond thoſe limits, their laws could
extend, as rules to regulate the conduct
ſubjects of foreign powers; and although
me ſtipulations in a Treaty, may reſpect
jects which were within the reach of their
vereignty, yet it may be in ſuch manner as
be ſtrictly conſtitutional, for ſuch ſtipu-
ions may be not only pertinent, but ab-
lutely neceſſary in forming the Treaty.
his concluſion, he thought, was the natu-
l and neceſſary reſult of a fair and liberal
nſtruction of the principles of the Conſti-
tion, and eſpecially of that paragraph,
hich veſts the power of making Treaties
the Supreme Executive with the advice of
e Senate. He was ſenſible that he had
en delivering an unpopular doctrine; but
was deeply impreſſed with its truth, its
rality, and importance; and the obliga-
ns of an oath, prevented his ſilence on the
ccaſion.

Mr. Findley was glad to find the preſent
bate coolly conducted. He hoped in what
e ſhould ſay upon the ſubject to follow the
ample of moderation; he ſhould not, he
id, go largely into the diſcuſſion, as it was
ifficult after ſo many gentlemen had ſpoken
bly upon the ſubject, to occupy new
round. He ſaid, it was not ſtrange that a
ariety of opinions was held on ſo important
ſubject. There was a conſiderable differ-
nce in the opinions of gentlemen who op-
oſed the meaſure; and he was glad to find
hey did not now inſiſt upon quite ſo high
round as they ſet out with. It was at firſt
aid, that the power of the Preſident and
enate to make Treaties was unlimited—
hat that Houſe had no diſcretion in carry-
ng Treaties into effect; and that though
hey might have opinions as citizesn upon
Treaties, yet they ought to have none as
members of that Houſe.

It was ſomewhat remarkable, he ſaid, that
he arguments uſed upon the occaſion, lay
o widely from the queſtion itſelf. The
motion was for calling for certain papers
from the Preſident relative to the late Treaty
with Great-Britain. He would remark, that
if theſe papers related to the affairs of the
Union, they had a right to them; it was
therefore his opinion that the Preſident had
not a right to refuſe them, if they were call-
ed for. There was one advantage in ſpeaking
upon the ſubject at this ſtage of the debate
that there was not at firſt. It was now ad-
mitted that a reaſonable conſtruction was to
be given to the clauſes of the Conſtitution,
which were apparently at variance with
each other. His opinions on the ſubject
were much the ſame as thoſe of the gentle-
men from Virginia who ſpoke ſo ably yeſter-
day.

It was not denied, he ſaid, that all legiſla-
tive powers are veſted in Congreſs—they are
ſafely lodged there; ſuch as levying of taxes,
regulating commerce, &c. alſo the power
of carrying all thoſe into effect, *and all other
powers*. The power of the Executive, he ſaid,
had often been objected to becauſe it was
too extenſive, but he never before heard it
complained of as being too narrow. The
buſineſs of making Treaties being partly
executive, it was not convenient that the
power of making them ſhould be placed in
the legiſlature, but it did not follow that an
unlimited power ſhould be placed in the
hands of the Executive. When the treaty
power was placed in the general govern-
ment, it was neceſſary it ſhould be paramount
over all the Conſtitutions and Laws of indi-
vidual ſtates, which gave riſe to the clauſe
in the conſtitution, that "the conſtitution,
laws and treaties ſhall be the ſupreme laws of
the land, any thing in the conſtitution and
laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwith-
ſtanding." In one place it was ſaid treaties
made by "the Preſident and Senate," and
in another, "under the authority of the U-
nited States." How that difference in the
expreſſion happened he did not know. By
"the authority of the United States," it
was reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that all the au-
thority veſted in any part of the government
of the United States, was meant. He be-
lieved it was fully in the power of the Preſi-
dent and Senate to make all ſuch Treaties
as were authoriſed by the law of nations:
but ſince the ſixteenth century, commercial
Treaties have come into uſe, affecting the
internal concerns of nations, by which a va-
lue is given and received which was not be-
fore contemplated. The power of regulating
commerce was placed in the legiſlature by
the Conſtitution. Foreign commercial regu-
lations could not perhaps be carried into
effect, except in the form of Treaties. But
he did not believe the Preſident and Senate
had the power to form ſuch Treaties with-
out their conſent; to believe this, was to
transfer the power which had been placed
in them by the Conſtitution; for they could
exerciſe it no longer than another branch of
the government choſe to permit them. But,
he ſaid they had not the power to diſpenſe
with, or transfer, their legiſlative authority;
it was a truſt depoſited with them to be exer-
ciſed for the benefit of their conſtituents.

He would enquire how far it was practi-
cable for the legiſlature to exerciſe the power
placed in it with reſpect to commercial regu-
lations. It had been called abſurd. But if
facts and experience were recurred to, it
might not appear ſo. He ſhould be told that
they were not to be influenced by the con-
duct of foreign nations. He believed that
Treaties in every country muſt be made by
the ſovereign authority, lie in what hands it
will, to give it validity. It was not long
ſince that limited governments made Trea-
ties; but ſince it had been the practice, all
ſuch governments give to Treaties the ſanc-
tion of ſovereign authority. Holland and
Britain were mentioned as examples. Incon-
veniences, he ſaid, there were, but the buſi-
neſs was by no means impracticable.

He ſaid the gentleman juſt ſat down had
combated the idea of a Treaty being partly
valid, and partly invalid. He mentioned, as
an inſtance, of part of a Treaty being ac-
cepted, and part rejected, the Treaty of U-
trecht, the commercial part of which was
never carried into effect. It had been ſaid
that the practice of Great Britain could be
no rule of practice for them. It was object-
ed that their Conſtitution was made up of uſe
and cuſtoms. He ſaid a practice founded on
experience became the ſtronger for being ſo
founded. According as nations come to
underſtand their liberties, he ſaid, in the ſame
proportion would they grow into conſe-
quence.

Caſes would occur, he ſaid, where com-
mercial regulations, would be neceſſary to
be entered into by treaty; but it was always
underſtood that ſuch regulations muſt re-
ceive the ſanction of that Houſe before they
were law. But this was denied; and though
was not allowed that the Preſident and Se-
nate could turn them out of their Houſe,
yet they could do their buſineſs.

If doubts aroſe in the conſtruction of the
Conſtitution, the moſt obvious meaning muſt
be given. If the doctrine in favour of unli-
mited treaty power was to prevail, they
could not remain aſſured of any thing but
the forms of the Conſtitution. The gentle-
man laſt up had ſaid if they checked the
government any more, it would ſtand ſtill.
They did not wiſh any more checks, and
they had now no more than was enjoyed by
other nations. A great deal had been ſaid
about the opinions held about the time of
paſſing the Conſtitution. He believed the
opinions then held were unfavourable to the
extent of powers placed in the Preſident.
Both the *Federaliſt*, and *Federaliſt Farmer*
ſupported the doctrines he inſiſted upon. It
was ſaid this was a new doctrine; but he
could not have believed that a contrary opi-
nion would be held in that Houſe, had he
not heard it.

He referred to the Pennſylvania Conven-
tion in favour of his opinions; but he
ſaid, owing to ſome ſtrange conduct, the ar-
guments uſed on both ſides of the queſtion
were never publiſhed—the arguments of the
minority being ſuppreſſed; on which account
ſuch a number of ſubſcribers withdrew their
names from the Newſpaper which publiſhed
the debate, that it was given up. That the
legiſlature had a check on the treaty power
was not denied by any one.

The gentleman from Rhode-Iſland yeſter-
day took a new ground, with reſpect to the
ſmall ſtates. He was ſurprized to hear par-
ticular ſtates mentioned, or that it ſhould be
the intereſt of any ſtate to paſs away legiſla-
tive rights. This he ſaid, was the firſt Trea-
ty (except Indian Treaties) made under the
new government and it was important to
have the point of right ſettled. Small ſtates
had an advantage over large ones; they had
more repreſentatives in proportion to their
numbers, and conſequently more power in
the government. He did not ſuppoſe any
diſcrimination would have been intended be-
tween different ſtates of the Union.

Governments muſt be poſſeſſed of the
principles of ſelf-preſervation. Is the taking
away of power from the legiſlative the beſt
way of preſerving the government of the U-
nited States; it would not do to tell them,
that becauſe the Preſident and Senate were
elected, and conſequently repreſentatives of
the people as well as them, that therefore
they were ſafe in their hands. Thoſe checks,
he ſaid were not made for that purpoſe; and
if the powers propoſed now to be eſtabliſhed,
were veſted in the Preſident and Senate, they
ſhould have leſs ſecurity for their liberties
than Great Britain, leſs than almoſt any other
nation. But if they conceived that they
were of the ſame materials with other nati-
ons; that they could not always have men
of inflexible virtue, in their executive they
ought to exerciſe that jealouſy of power
which may be ſeen in various parts of the
Conſtitution. We was not even ſure that all
the checks with which their government
was poſſeſſed were ſufficient to guard againſt
the encroachments of power. It was his
opinion that they ought to have a formal
check over the Preſident. This was what
he had always contended for.

A number of arguments had been made
uſe of which had not been replied to, and
which he apprehended would not be replied
to. A gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had
made a compariſon between the members
of that Houſe and thoſe of the Senate; that
the latter were men of tried patriotiſm and
virtue; but that the former were obſcure in-
dividuals from remote parts of the Union;
but, he ſaid if the matter were examined there
might be found exceptions in both caſes.
If the gentleman riſes again, he begged he
would ſay what uſe he meant to make of
this aſſertion, and then he would make a re-
ply.

It was ſaid that if a Treaty of peace was
made, a war might be declared the next day;
and, he ſaid, if they had the power to declare
war, might they not do leſs? It was aſked
whether the Treaty was not law in Great
Britain? He ſaid if Parliament had approv-
ed of it, it was, and not elſe.

But, to have done, he did not think that
any one meant to give the Treaty the ſame
diſcuſſion as a bill. Was it not to be ſuppoſ-
ed that that Houſe would properly conſider
all the circumſtances relative to the buſineſs?
Gentlemen were willing to allow them
them a ſound diſcretion, and it could
not be expected they ſhould wiſh to hinder
the execution of it, if it were not evidently
calculated to be greatly inimical to the in-
tereſts of their country.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 9,

The Treaty lately concluded between the
United States, and the Dey and Regency of
Algiers, which was communicated by the
Preſident, and laid upon the table, was taken
up for the purpoſe of committing it to the
committee of the whole on the ſtate of the
Union, when

Mr. Cooper obſerved that if the Treaty
was referred to a committee of the whole,
with any other view than that of making
the neceſſary appropriations for carrying it
into effect, he ſhould object to it; for, ex-
cept the Treaty was evidently unconſtituti-
onal, it was a law of the land, and that
Houſe had no right to diſcuſs its merits;
and therefore they might as well refer the
Conſtitution to a committee of the whole, as
ſuch a Treaty which did not come under le-
giſlative controul.

Mr. Giles ſaid he ſhould vote for the
Treaty alluded to being committed to a
committee of the whole, not for the pur-
poſe only of providing appropriations for
carrying it into effect, but in order to exa-
mine whether it was a Treaty proper to be
carried into effect: if not he ſhould vote a-
gainſt giving aid for the purpoſe. If it was
committed, therefore, he truſted it would
be with that view. It appeared to him as
if gentlemen ſeemed to be aware of the em-
barraſſments which their arguments threw
them into. When they went into a commit-
tee of the whole, they went officially, whe-
ther they ſhould vote for it or not. Gentle-
men ſay, that after the Preſident and Senate
have ratified a Treaty, nothing remains for
them to do; but they ſhould recollect, that
a very eſſential point is yet to be attended
to, viz. nothing leſs than the granting of
money to carry it into execution.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that the Treaty muſt
be committed to a committee of the whole,
on whatſoever ground it might be taken up.
Thoſe members who thought with him that
its merits were not a ſubject of legiſlative
enquiry, and thoſe who differed from them
in ſentiment, muſt equally agree in the pro-
priety of committing it, in order to be act-
ed upon. He truſted the nature of the Trea-
ty was ſuch as not to admit of any differ-
ence of opinion on the expediency of carry-
ing it into effect.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *March* 1.

On Thurſday laſt a gentleman came to
town from Vermont, in a ſleigh, drawn by
two large dogs, previouſly trained to the
buſineſs. They drew the ſleigh upwards of
45 miles in one day. They are well har-
neſſed, are large, and a tolerable ſpan.—
Yeſterday they were exhibited in State ſtreet
and drew a ſmall wheel carriage with as
much regularity and exactneſs as the more
noble quadruped. The owner has been of-
fered fifty dollars for theſe extraordinary
dogs.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *February* 8.

Three ſailors, who came over from Hog-
ſtie's Point laſt evening, reported, that they
had made their eſcape from the Britiſh ſhip
Regulus, in Port-au Prince, and that admiral
Chriſtian had arrived at St. Domingo, with
the Britiſh fleet under his command, and
20,000 troops, and that they were going
againſt Cape Francois and Port de Paix.

BALTIMORE, *March* 11.

Captain Perkin, who arrived yeſterday in
the Brig Thetis 21 days from Jeremie, in-
forms, that a few days previous to his leaving
a Britiſh tranſport called the Harriot, Capt.
Reynolds, arrived there, who preſſed a man
from every American veſſel then in port, but
not being ſatisfied therewith, made another
attempt; the Americans reſolving to prevent
this ſecond inſult on their flag, collected
together on board the ſchooner Eliza, of
Baltimore (ſhe being the firſt Capt. R. came
along ſide of) and ordered the boat to keep
off, whereupon Capt. R. fired on the ſchr.
but in return met with a warm ſalute of
wood, ſtones, handſpikes and crowbars,
which obliged him to ſheer off.—In a ſhort
time he returned with his boat and ſo many
armed with guns, ſwords and cutlaſſes, and
was again drove off, after killing one man,
wounding another on board the Eliza, and
cutting away her main ſhrouds with ſhot,
in return for which Capt. R. had ſix men
killed and ſeveral wounded.

March 14. On Saturday arrived the
ſchooner Brothers, Captain Thompſon, in
18 days from Tortola. Captain Thompſon
informs, that the iſland of Grenada is en-
tirely in poſſeſſion of the brigands, except St.
George's and Labaye. That an epidemic
prevails ſo much there, that the people are
leaving it as faſt as poſſible, and that the 69th
regiment is reduced to nine men, including
officers. All the men belonging to Captain
Thompſon's ſchooner were impreſſed by
Captain Wood, of the Britiſh ſloop of war
Favourite, although a number of them pro-
duced certificates of their being Americans:
and it was with much difficulty that Captain
Thompſon, procured the releaſe of his mate
and one hand, who, however were detained,
till his veſſel was tried, which deprived him
of their evidence or any chance of getting
his veſſel—that the crew of the Britiſh ſloop
appeared to be entirely Americans, who had
been impreſſed.

Captain Thompſon further informs, that
400 French troops have joined the brigands
from Trinidad—that the cargo of the brig
Maria, Wilmans, from this port was entire-
ly condemned, and the veſſel left at Tortola,
for trial the day after Captain Thompſon
ſailed—all her hands being taken away.

Yeſterday the ſchooner Polly, Captain
Brown, from Cape Nichola Mole, in 18 days
—by whom we learn that ten ſail of tranſ-
ports with one thouſand five hundred
troops on board, being part of a fleet from
Gibraltar had arrived there:——That Cape
Francois was completely blockaded:—That
the Britiſh were preſſing ſeamen of all de-
ſcriptions from the American veſſels at the
Mole, that had no protection to prove they
were citizens of the United States. Captain
Brown's mate, nephew to Col. Parker, a
member of Congreſs from Virginia, was
forced from him, and confined on board a
ſhip of war. Captain Brown brought let-
ters to Col. Parker, from his nephew.

NEW-YORK, *March* 12.

By the Packet arrived yeſterday from Fal-
mouth, we have received London papers to
December 4th. The following paragraphs
are extracted from them.

General Tarlton, in the Houſe of Com-
mons, Dec. 2, took a progreſſive view of
the army expenditure from 1792, when it
amounted to 1,814,000l. to the preſent year
when it was ſwelled to 11 470,000l. He
remarked, that in no year of the American
war was the expenditure of the army equal
to this amount. He animadverted on ano-
ther branch of this expence; the Ordnance,
which in 1793, was 448,000l. in 1794
1,747,000l. and in 1795, 1,913,000l. Add
this to 11,470,000l and we find, (ſaid Gen.
T.) that the army coſts the country 13383000l
ſterling. Has not the conduct of Mr. Pitt an
evident tendency to accelerate a revolution,
and ſubvert the preſent government? His
wiſdom muſt foreſee this. Will it not be
attributed to the goodneſs of his heart?—a
heart which ſo often has *intereſted* itſelf in
the miſeries and ſufferings of the people!

Mr. Fox, in the debate of Dec. 3d. ſpoke
with warmth and energy. He made the
following obſervations on the right of reſiſt-
ance:—"If the bills paſſed againſt the will
of a great majority of the people, and if they
were (as he conceived them to be) ſubverſive
of the liberties of the country, reſiſtance was
a queſtion, not of morality, but of prudence
—and that not merely reſiſtance to the king
—not merely to the lords—not merely to
the commons—but to the whole legiſlature.
In this doctrine he was ſupported by Sidney
Ruſſel, Locke, Sir George Saville, and Lord
Chatham. He was ſorry he had quoted thoſe
names, leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed he had
ſheltered himſelf under their authority from
fear: but, educated as he had been, he
muſt have been a fool not to have entertained
thoſe principles, and a coward and a baſe
ſlave not to have avowed them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

...ract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Dec. 9.

...der and tranquillity reign generally in ...—public offices are in good hands—and ...body is wishing for peace and a republi... government. These are our incessant wish...

The Jacobin party is not totally extinguish...but it is an object of such terror, that the ...inary thirst can never revive in force. ...renters of houses are in extreme distress, ...g to the high nominal value of assignats. ...rday at the exchange, which regulates the ..., we heard the cry, "I sell Louis' at ...hoves and I buy at 2700." There is a ...l man from Marseilles who can feel the ...rence between the true and false assignats. ...here are provisions in sufficiency, and were ...t for taxes and stockjobbing bread would ...be very dear. In specie, the price is from ...e to nine sous, according to the quality. ...arious are the opinions relative to the assig... To substitutes for them notes bearing ...rest is contemplated; but this will probably ...e a sudden fall of their value. In truth, ...peasants wish not to take them at all, at ...in many departments.

...You know the reason which induced the con... to retain in their own power, a major ...y of the elections. The moment is not arriv... when people are so prepared for liberty as ...enjoy complete election.

...cannot believe there is danger of the return ...royalty. If the question is ever mentioned, ...only to make that species of government ...be detested.

...We are informed from good authority, that ...citizen consul of the French Republic resid... in New York, has received a letter from ...brother in France, dated December 17, ...ich mentions in haste, (we hope detail) that ...French armies of the Moselle and Sambre, ...d recently obtained signal advantages over ...Austrian army under General CLAIRFAIT ...the Rhine.

...The Senate of the United States on the 17th ...ant, took up the report of their committee ...the subject of the charges of perjury brought ...ward by the Legislature of Kentucky, against ...UMPHREY MARSHALL, a member of the Se... from that state. The report states a want ...jurisdiction in the case. There was no decis...n.

...The Executive Directory of France has ad...essed to the Council of Five Hundred, an arret ...the subject of repairing the naval force.—...ey represent their fleet as humbled, defeated, ...ked up in ports, assailed by insubordination, ...iled by ignorance, and ruined by desertions. ...ey remark by the late decree of the convention ...business of establishing arsenals, magazines ...d dock yards, and of equipping vessels, had ...entrusted to men wholly unacquainted with ...and they urge the necessity of giving this bu...ess into the hands of military officers.

...Extract of letter from a gentleman in Bour...deax, to his friend in Baltimore, dated De...ember 12, 1795.

The municipality will not permit any pro...sions to be sent from this place by private ...ontracts but all for the republic. Paper ...oney is all that is in circulation and that ...epreciating and must certainly perish: this ...ay 5500 sold for a guinea, this is all that ...e poor have to buy bread with, which is ...o livres per pound, I really fear that these ...rices will occasion riots—provisions being ...ized by the populace.

"Flour 20 dollars, corn 15 livres per bu...el, French brandies and wines here rose a...out 50 per cent."

...In consequence of the very violent north west...ly wind which prevailed on Wednesday night ...d yesterday, there was a lower tide in the ...Delaware than can be recollected for many years ...ast. The flood tide was by two feet lower ...han a common ebb tide. The bar opposite the ...ity, was so much uncovered as to be visible ...early across to the Jersey shore. The violence ...of the wind must have done damage in the coun...ry: even in the city it has blown down some ...chimnies, and a roof in Fourth street. There ...has not been so low a tide since the 21st of De...cember, 1759, when it was lower than yester...day.

ALBANY, *March 5.*

The emigrations, the present season, to the Western parts of this state, if our observations have been correct, are equal if not superior to any former year. The great body of emigrants appeared to direct their course towards the fertile soil on the banks of the Chenango. Many families have gone to join the flourishing settlements on the Champlain. On this occasion the high state of prosperity of all parts of our common country was exhibited in full view—every emigrant accompanying his flocks and herds, and other ways appearing full handed.—

Pittsburgh, April 2.

The House of Representatives of the United States have been engaged for two weeks past, debating on a resolution introduced by Mr. Livingston, calling on the President for papers relative to the Treaty with Great-Britain.—The speeches are very lengthy, and there has never been a subject before Congress that so many members have spoken to—it is considered of the utmost importance.—We regret that the limits of our paper will not permit us to insert all the speeches, we shall select a few, which will shew upon what principle the resolution is advocated, and also the reasons urged to prevent its adoption.

General GUNN, *a member of the Senate of the United States from the state of Georgia, has challenged Mr.* BALDWIN, *a member of the House of Representatives from the same state, for refusing him a sight of some papers said to be in his possession injurious to the character of the General. It appears by the correspondence that took place, and Mr.* BALDWIN's *revealing the challenge to the House, that he had no disposition to fight.*

We omit publishing the correspondence that took place on this occasion, as we believe it would not be interesting to our readers.

On Tuesday last at Fayette county, Uniontown, the Grand Jury presented to the Court a petition for carrying into effect the British and Spanish Treaties, signed by them unanimously. It was then signed by the Court, which adjourned to give the suitors of the court, and other inhabitants of the county then attending an opportunity to consider the Petition. The meeting in the courthouse was large, and consisting of a great number of the principle people; several publications were read; and persons present spoke on the occasion.

It was then moved and Resolved *unanimously*, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the late Treaties with Britain and Spain ought to be carried into complete execution speedily, that there may be no impediment to objects in which this country is so greatly interested, *the possession of the Western Posts*, and *the free navigation of the Mississippi*.

The petition being then laid upon the table, was signed generally.

On Monday week last the Grand Jury, Court, Bar, and Suitors of the Court attending at Somerset, had presented and signed with unanimity petitions to the same effect, with great earnestness soliciting a ready concurrence in passing all laws necessary to the execution of the Treaties.

By a respectable gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that the bill for removing the seat of government. That section of it which contemplates a removal to Lancaster was taken up and carried—but the Senate finally appointing a committee of five to consider and report generally on the subject of removal,—the bill was consequently laid aside. The committee of five had not reported on the 16th ult.

☞ *The Members of the Pittsburgh Fire Company are requested to meet at the* ENGINE HOUSE, *THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.*

April 2, 1796.

☞ *The Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting at the usual place on Monday evening next the 4th instant.*

By order,
JAMES HENRY, Sec'y.

April 2, 1796.

A JEWISH TRADITION.

THERE is a tradition among the Jews, that Moses was called up by a divine voice to the top of Mount Sinai, where he was permitted to propose questions to the Supreme Being respecting his administration of justice in the universe. During this divine conference, Moses was commanded to direct his eye downwards on the plain. At the foot of the mountain issued out a clear spring of water, at which a soldier alighted from his horse to drink. The soldier was no sooner gone, than a little boy came to the same place, and perceiving a purse of gold lying on the ground, which the soldier had just dropped, took it up, and carried it away with him. Immediately after this came an infirm old man, weary with age as well as with travelling; who, having quenched his thirst, sat down to rest himself by the side of the spring. The soldier in the mean time having missed his purse, returned to search for it, and demanded it of the old man; who, with great truth, affirmed that he had never seen it, and appealed to heaven as the witness of his innocence. The soldier, who could by no means be induced to believe the old man's protestations, at length grew so enraged, that he killed him. Moses, on this, fell upon his face with horror and amazement:—when the heavenly monitor thus prevented his short sighted expostulations. "Be not surprised, O Moses! nor "ask why the Judge of the whole "earth has permitted what thou "hast seen! The child is the cause "that has occasioned the old man to "be thus slain; he was the murderer "of that child's father."

INTREPIDITY.

A SOLDIER saying, at Thermopale, that the arrows of the Barbarians were so numerous as to hide the sun; "Then," said Leonidas, "we shall have the advantage of fighting in the shade."

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No. 59, North Front-Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the most complete manner, and of the best materials, CARDS of every description, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleased to purchase their CARDS at said MANUFACTORY may be supplied on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

THE *Partnership of* JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *dissolved on the 21st ult. by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next, and all those who have demands against said firm are requested to attend for settlement. Those who neglect this notice will have to call on* JAMES PATTERSON *to settle their accounts, as the Books will revert to him after the 1st day of May next.*

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1796.

N. B. JOSEPH PATTERSON *still continues the* STORE *at the same place, and has now on hand a general assortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *with a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.*

ALL those persons who received public Guns of the subscribers in the time of the insurrection, are requested immediately to return them. Applications having been repeatedly made but without effect, it is hoped this hint will be sufficient without further trouble.

GEORGE ROBINSON, }
JOSIAH TANNEHILL, } Captains.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in the Allegheny river, opposite the mouth of Buffaloe creek, a raft of PINE BOARDS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away before the 1st of May next, or they will be sold for to defray the charges. The subscriber lives two miles from Craig's station, on Buffaloe creek.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Allegheny county, March 31, 1796.

THE subscriber intends removing from this place in the month of May next, and therefore will expose to sale at public auction, on Wednesday the 6th day of April next, all the STORE GOODS, which he shall then have on hand, as also a large assortment of EARTHEN WARE and HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day until the whole are sold. Any person wishing to purchase goods before that time, by applying at the subscriber's store in said town may be supplied on the lowest terms for Cash; likewise the subscriber has for sale two good DWELLING HOUSES in said town, and several LOTS, which he will dispose of on reasonable and easy terms. All persons who are indebted to the subscriber are desired to make payment before the said 6th day of April next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1796.

MILITARY COURTSHIP.

A curious old Danish Anecdote.

THE method which king Sigar took to gain the affections of Avilda, daughter of the king of Gothland, was somewhat uncommon. This lady, contrary to the manners and disposition of her sex, exercised the profession of piracy, and was scouring the seas with a powerful fleet, while a sovereign prince was offering sacrifices to her beauty at the shrine of love. Perceiving that this masculine lady was not to be gained by the usual arts of lovers, Sigar took the extraordinary resolution of addressing her in a mode more agreeable to her humour. He fitted out a fleet, went in quest of her, and engaged her in a furious battle, which continued two days without remission: thus gaining possession of a heart to be conquered only by valour.

An extraordinary instance of the effects of fear.

Remarkable in the histories of France is the story of John de Poictiers, Count de St. Valier, convicted of his being an associate in the conspiracy of the constable of Bourbon, against Francis I. and condemned to loose his head at Lyons; the fear, and other violent passions with which his mind was distracted, had such an effect, that in one night his hair was turned so entirely grey, that the officers of the prison took him next morning for another person. But this was not all: he was seized with so violent a fever, that though his daughter, Diana, famous under the name of Dutchess de Valentinois, had by her charms, procured his pardon from the King, no remedies, though all that physic could dictate were applied, proved sufficient to prevent his death.

Pittsburgh, April 2.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *March 23.*

By the arrival yesterday, a new conspiracy it appears has been discovered against the French Republic; which originated at the old fountain head of opposition, the city of Lyons: the principal agent under the prince of Conde, was the ci-devant marquis de Bersignan. The plot has been discovered, and his papers seized.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 26.*

A decision on Thursday took place in the Federal House of Representatives on Mr. Livingston's resolution, calling on the President for the instructions, correspondence, and other documents, relative to the British Treaty:

In committee of the whole the division was; for the resolution 61, and against it 33:

[The names of the yeas and nays in a future paper.]

A committee of two members was accordingly appointed to wait on the President therewith.

Before the House rose, Mr. Harper laid on the table a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the Treaties made with the Western Indians, Algiers, and Great Britain.

The committee who carried to the President the resolution of the Federal House of Representatives, requesting the papers relative to the British treaty, yesterday reported, that the President informed them, he would take the resolution into his consideration. Messrs. LIVINGSTON and GALLATIN were the committee.

A London paper of February 9, says; Mr. LISTON is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the American States, and is expected to set out shortly for New-York.

Mr. Pinckney our ambassador at the Court of London, was presented to the King, on his return from Spain, on the 28th of January.

The Morning Chronicle of the 16th February, contains a debate in the House of Commons, which took place the preceding day.

Mr. Grey concluded a speech with the following motion: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he graciously be pleased to take such steps as he should judge proper for directly communicating to the executive of the French Republic, his Majesty's readiness to meet the earnest desire of that government for peace, with a desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect."

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, were the only speakers after Mr. Grey, whose names appear in the debate, the latter supported the motion. On a division there appeared against the motion 189, and for 50; majority 139.

On the 8th of December a message was received by the House of Commons from the King, stating, That the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session, has led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his Majesty to meet any disposition for negociating on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect and to conclude a Treaty for a good PEACE, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies.

THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM heav'ns wide concave, where ſe-
renely mild,
The eye of Mercy beams upon the bleſt;
Look down anointed ſpirit of my child,
And view the anguiſh of a parent's breaſt.

Yet rather turn from miſery and woe,
Thou deareſt offſpring of connubial love:
Nor ſet a mother's wretchedneſs below,
One moment daſh thy happineſs above.

Oh, Nature! thou my aching boſom arm,
With force of ſoul to play my trying part;
Thou who with magic hand haſt fix'd the
charm,
That twiſts a child ſo ſtrongly round the
heart.

Dear, loſt ELIZA, in thy infant years,
When ſweetneſs liſping prattled o'er its
toys,
One ſmile of thine would diſſipate my fears,
And fill my boſom with a thouſand joys.

Thy winning ſoftneſs and thine artleſs truth,
The ſtarting tears from miſery have ſtole;
Supplied the buried huſband of my youth,
The firſt and laſt poſſeſſion of my ſoul.

Thou wert that all which fortune had be-
ſtowed,
T' endear this tranſient and unreal ſtage;
To ſmooth life's weary and fatiguing road,
And cheer alike infirmity and age.

What ſcenes of fancied pleaſure would I trace
Thy little race of prattlers to attend:
And paſs the ſhort remainder of my days,
A grand-child's parent, and a daughter's
friend.

Deluſive dreams! return to glad my years,
O riſe again in all your form ſo fair!
Dejection now for happineſs appears,
And grief array'd by ſolitude and care.

Pardon juſt Heaven! But where the heart is
torn,
The human drop of bitterneſs will ſteal;
Nor can we loſe the privilege to mourn,
Till we have loſt the faculty to feel.

Religion come! thou ſiſter of the ſkies,
And quickly lift thy ſalutary rod:
Nor let this daring argument of ſighs,
Too boldly tax the juſtice of my God.

O! make me, then, all ſeeing pow'r reſign'd,
Thy awful fiat humbly to receive;
And O! forgive the weakneſs of a mind
Which feels as mortals, and as ſuch muſt
grieve.

And you, ye dames! your ſoft'ning tears
employ,
You, who can paint the ſorrows of the
blow;
For who that never felt a mother's joy,
Can gueſs the depth and wideneſs of her
woe.

THE MORALIST.

GENEROSITY.

"THE liberality of every great man," ſays Cicero, "is a common kind of ſanctuary for all who are needy; to him they look up for ſafety and protection." And what are the advantages which riches gives one man above any other, unleſs he employs them for the good of mankind? When men of rank and fortune diſtinguiſh themſelves by virtuous and generous actions; and, inſtead of ſquandering away their poſſeſſions in luxury and magnificence ſeek out proper objects on whom to beſtow acts of liberality, then are wealth and honors truly valuable, and place their poſſeſſors in a proper point of view.

The truly benevolent man will relieve to the utmoſt of his ability, any worthy object that chance may throw in his way: but he reſts not here; ſuch relief may be only temporary, and not perfectly ſuited to the nature of the caſe; and if he can by any means render himſelf more effectually ſerviceable, he will think nothing of any little inconvenience that may ariſe to himſelf, and will exert his utmoſt in being inſtrumental to any one's happineſs.

ANECDOTES.

SOME time ago one of the ſociety of Friends, in Philadelphia, took a ſuſpicion that his wood heap was diminiſhing with unuſual rapidity. In conſequence of this conjecture, he began to watch at night, and ſoon diſcovered the nocturnal plunderer, whom he knew to be one of his neighbours. Next morning he went to a wharf, and bo't a cord of wood. He directed the carter to caſt it down before the door of the thief.—The man ſurpriſed by ſuch a circumſtance, enquired with ſome warmth what was the deſign of doing ſo? "Friend, replied his benefactor, "I do not wiſh thee to break thy neck from the top of my wood heap.—While this cord laſts thou wilt have no occaſion for ſtealing." The preſent of wood was accepted.

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling they ſat down by the road, exceedingly fatigued. The wife ſighed, *I wiſh I was in Heaven*—The huſband replied, *I wiſh I was at the tavern.* Oh, you old rogue, ſays ſhe, you always want to get the *beſt place.*

MAXIM.

We often imagine we love men in power; but intereſt alone is the true reaſon of our friendſhip for them: we eſpouſe not their party to do them good, but from their hands to receive good.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of April next.

A FARM *with about 40 acres of clear land and 12 of meadow; a* GRIST-MILL *and* SAW MILL *ſituate on the Saw-mill run, ſouth weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, about three miles from Pittſburgh. A ſingle man may be employed to attend the mills only. Any perſon leaſing the whole of the property will be furniſhed with oxen and horſes if required. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

JAMES BRISON.

March 23, 1796.

The Beautiful HORSE
FEDERAL BALL,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of three dollars and one buſhel of oats per mare; the oats to be delivered at the time of covering. Grain will be received in payment delivered at any mill within three miles of my place by the firſt of December next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful Black, 16 hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, and was got by the old imported Federal Ball. His make and carriage needs no encomium, as the beſt judges conſider him equal to any in this country. Due attention will be paid by

WILLIAM HARAH.

March 30, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* JOHN ORMSBY, *jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them properly atteſted to*

O. ORMSBY, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, February 17, 1796.

WHEREAS Edmund Freeman, junior, of Fayette county, obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber for Seventy Five Pounds, payable in July or Auguſt, 1797, in payment for a covering horſe but; ſaid horſe not being found I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I am determined not to pay it.

GEORGE DANSDILL, living near Fort Littleton.

March 16, 1796.

William Chriſty,

IS juſt beginning to open a very large aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1796.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags, Flax, Beeſwax, and a quantity of Whiſkey wanted, for which the higheſt prices will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 3, 1795.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

JOINT SHINGLES.

Cheſnut or Pine, for which the Caſh will be paid on delivery. Any perſon wiſhing to contract, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, as no further indulgence will be given. Thoſe who neglect this may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, March 17, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE *moſt earneſtly requeſt all who are indebted to us to come forward and pay off their accounts, as we intend to go to Philadelphia early in April next. A neglect will be very injurious to*

A. & J. BARKER.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
A Freſh Aſſortment of
SPRING GOODS.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1796.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or Stolen out of the field of Robert Parks, on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 10th inſt. a Grey* HORSE, *ſuppoſed to be 10 years old, he is a handſome well turned horſe, rather of a ſtrong make than elegant form, trots and canters well, ſhews a good deal of the blood, newly ſhod all round, neither marked nor branded, as I know of, he is ſomewhat ſlee-bit. The above reward will be given for the Horſe and Thief if ſtolen, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe only.*

ANDREW MUNRO.

Cannonſburgh, March 17, 1796.

THE FAMOUS HORSE DRAGON

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, at three dollars and one buſhel of oats for each mare; the oats to be brought at the time of covering. Dragon is well marked, ſix years old this ſpring, about ſixteen and a half hands high, and well made in proportion, is noted for foal getting at his former ſtands. The ſeaſon commences the firſt of April, and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid the firſt of November.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

March 18, 1795.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *ſundry Tracts of Land ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, were a few years ago ſold by a certain James Carnahan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Samuel Sloan, deceaſed, Notice is hereby given that the ſaid lands are claimed by Samuel Pleaſants, to whom the ſame were legally conveyed long before the deceaſe of ſaid Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Weſtmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchaſe of any of ſaid lands.*

March 11, 1796.

THAT NOTED HORSE
JACK of DIAMONDS,

WILL *cover Mares this ſeaſon at M'Kee's Port, at Twenty Shillings and One Buſhel of Oats for each Mare. The oats to be brought at the time of Covering. The Jack of Diamonds is a Sorrel, about fifteen hands and an half high, well marked, produces excellent ſtock, and is a ſure foal-getter. The good qualities of this horſe are ſo much in repute as to preclude the neceſſity of expatiating upon them. It may be neceſſary, however, to remark that he is ſtrong and bony, and unites ſtrength with ſwiftneſs.*

The ſeaſon commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid by the firſt of December next. The ferriages will be free, and due attendance given by the ſubſcriber or the groom.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

March 10, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats,

FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.

SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, March 11, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all indebted to the eſtate of James deceaſed, to pay the ſame before the firſt April next, otherwiſe they may expect dealt with as the law directs; and all have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement*

MARY PEBBELS,
JOSEPH PEBBELS } *Adm'rs.*

Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

Young Cheſter Lion,

WILL *cover Mares this ſeaſon at the plantation whereon Mrs. Dunlap lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars, one buſhel and an half of Oats the ſeaſon. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon. The ſeaſon commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June.*

Cheſter Lion is a beautiful cheſtnut ſorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this ſpring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Cheſter Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good paſturage may be had for Mares from a diſtance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIBSON.

March 11, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber now offers for ſale that valuable ſituation in Front ſtreet, between Groghouſe lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on ſaid ſtreet, by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good ſtone building two ſtories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 48 feet by 16 fronting ſaid ſtreet, having 9 rooms with five places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, one ſpring houſe arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient ſtable fronting on ſaid premiſes. This ſituation is not inferior to any on this ſide the mountains for public buſineſs, is well known in moſt parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants from moſt parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwiſe, to the garden of the moſt luxuriant ſoil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congreſs has lately reſolved to extend from the ſeat of government to the exterior parts of our limits with the Indians, to the junction of the Miſſouri, which will be the moſt public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber living on ſaid premiſes.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownſville, February 11, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Franklin township, Weſtmoreland county, ſometime after laſt harveſt, a year old red Heifer, without any mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1ſt, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, the 15th of January laſt, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a ſadler by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coating coat and overalls, a corduroy veſt, and jean jacket with ſleeves, and overalls of the ſame, two new ſhirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the off ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT HAYS.

Charties Creek, Feb. 10, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received